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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebrasks, (s.s. County of Douglas, (s.s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-| Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-| Bahing company, does solemnly swear that the | actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week | ending Nov. 18, 1887, was as follows: | Saturday, Nov. 18 | 15,280 | Sunday, Nov. 18 | 15,280 | Monday, Nov. 14 | 15,750 | Monday, Nov. 15 | 14,650 | Wednesday, Nov. 16 | 14,850 | Thursday, Nov. 17 | 14,756 | Friday, Nov. 18 | 1790 Thursday, Nov. 17 Friday, Nov. 18

(SEAL.)

State of Nebraska, [8.8.]

Country of Douglas, [8.8.]

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of November, 1881, 13,287 copies; for January, 1885, 16,286 copies; for Februsry, 1887, 14,188 copies; for May, 1887, 14,287 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for April, 1887, 14,387 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,388 copies; for August, 1887, 14,581 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,133. Bworn to and subscribed in my presence this flt day of October, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL. (SEAL.)

THE general objection urged against heating railway cars with stoves was never suggested in speaking of Omaha's street cars.

It may be an easy matter to secure a man who will fill Mr. Beecher's shoes and hat and pulpit, but to fill the pews of his church will be the question.

WHEN Herr Most was in jail the other day, some curious medical students ascertained that his brain weighs an ounce and a half, while the weight of his mouth is estimated at fifteen pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO reaches out after the national democratic convention. There will be no use to go so far west to place a ticket in the field to be beaten. It would be less expensive to transact the business nearer home.

A WRITER in an eastern journal deplores the decadence of taste in Boston He has reference to art, music and the drama. As to baked beans the taste of Boston is still unimpaired.

OMAHA merchants and manufacturers have complained to the interstate commerce commission, asking that certain discriminations against Omaha by the roads out of Chicago be Omaha business men will always be found protecting the city's interests.

It is the duty of every loyal citizen in Omaha, to subscribe something to the fund being raised to secure the republican national convention. The committee desires \$50,000. Some \$20,-000 are already subscribed. The advantages to be derived from holding the convention in Omaha, need not now be enumerated.

THE jealous organs of Denver fly into a rage because the enterprising people of Omaha propose to bid with cash for the national republican convention of 1888. The Republican declares that the effort is silly; that the convention "will be held in some city; no Missouri mud hole will get it." This is the hollow cry of the consumptive graveyard and pulmonary potter's field of the nation. With thirty miles of paved streets, ample hotel accommodations, and a convenient hall capable of seating ten thousand persons, Omaha is able to entertain the grand old party and plant Denver in a suburb without straining her hospitality.

FRANCE is confronted by another ministerial crisis. A defeat of the government in the chamber of deputies yesterday brought from the prime minister an immediate announcement of the resignation of the cabinet, and the event that some had hoped and fought for and others feared was consummated. In the present condition of affairs in France this is a circumstance of the most serious significance. The situation is variously complicated, and in the effort to settle existing difficulties, satisfy conflicting elements, and put the machinery of government again in smooth running order almost any change 18 possible. Republicanism in France is likely to be again put to a severe test, and the outcome of the present crisis will be awaited with anxiety by the civilized world.

THE packing business at South Omaha is assuming wonderful proportions. And as the packing houses increase in number and capacity, so the town expands in trade and in population. The late real estate excitement there, when business and residence lots advanced to a price beyond the expectation of the most sanguine citizen, was not a mere speculators' boom. The reason of the great advance is logical and well founded. The marvelous transformation wrought in South Omaha during the past twelve months answers all questions concerning the town's future. Being a part of our city, Omaha, of course, finds reason to rejoice, when she views the growth of her lively suburb. From the fact that many Omaha business firms have established branch houses at South Omaha, that town, in turn, rejoices in the upbuilding of Omaha. With no rivalry or jealousy existing, or ever to exist, South Omaha's foundation is well sid, and her future is most promising.

Organized Charity.

The season is at hand when the demands on charity will be largely increased and become more urgent. It is well to consider how they may be most properly and judiciously met, to the end that the deserving and retiring objects of elemosynary care shall not suffer while the unworthy who boldly enforce attention to their demands are provided for. We believe Omaha has as small a number of people needing charity as any city of equal population in the country. There has been employment here throughout the summer for all who were able to work, and the provident have had no difficulty in making provision for the season in which they cannot work, or can find only casual employment. But some have been provident, while for other reasons some have not been able to do more than provide for immediate wants. For such the winter will bring hardship and privation that must be relieved by the hand of charity.

Organized charity is the outgrowth of a progressive civilization. It exemplifies the higher and broader humanity of this age. Not very many years ago paupers were subjected to indignity. Now the state provides asylums for the insane, hospitals are built for the homeless sick and homes are provided for the helpless poor. Friendless old age is cared for at the public expense, there are retreats for the fallen, there are reformatories for children, who left to themselves would run to vice and crime, all testifying to the advanced humanity of the present time. To discriminate between the worthy and unworthy poor to assist those who are really in need, to relieve helpless childhood from the miseries of poverty, and to lift up the down-trodden, is the work of organized charity. Its merciful mission is carried on with a knowledge of facts and circumstances, without which there will always be a great amount of imposition, and charity becomes in large measure a waste and even an injury. All who have given attention to this very serious subject agree in regarding unorganized relief and indiscriminate giving as evils. Of the latter one who has given years to charitable work says: "It fosters improvidence, intemperance, pauperism and lying. It gives to importunate dead beats and to chronic whiners that which ought to go to the relief of retiring destitution and special misfortune, and it tends to dry up the very fountains of charity by making the giver feel altogether uncertain whether he is doing good or harm by his charittable giving." Another authority says: "Unorganized relief tends to poverty and does not reform the pauper. It is easy to give, but it is hard to give wisely, for half of our benevolence turn to poverty and crime." What every large community requires is such a systematizing of charities that there would always be full provision for the best treatment of all real destitution, and also for the detection of all fraudulent appeals for charity.

The attainment of this in Omaha is the object, as we understand it, of the proposed creation of a board of charities, for the accomplishment of which a Boyd's opera house to-morrow evening. This project merits the attention and support of every person who is susceptible to the appeals of honest want, and who appreciates the importance of organized effort and system in the prosecution of charitable work. There ought to be no difficulty and no unnecessary delay in perfecting the organization of a board of charities, and it is desirable that this be done and the work entered upon before the winter is far advanced.

The Solid Growth.

The statistics bearing upon Omaha's growth during the year ending next January, will furnish food and thought for all citizens. In every branch of business-manufacturing and mercantile-Omaha has kept well apace with the times. Indeed, she has bounded farther in advance this year than was supposed to be possible-even by those who predicted the greatest things for Nebraska's metropolis.

While real estate values have not been inflated to a bursting point, as has been the case in so many western towns, Omaha's market has been governed on commercial values alone, and the result to-day is an upward tendency. The boom bubble bursted at the right time, and the consequence has been an even, uninterrupted, solid growth.

The early spring promises to witness another advance in real estate, because Omaha will have a largely increased population, which means a correspond-

ingly increased trade. The laboring man comes to Omaha because here he finds ample employment: Public work and individual improvements for years to come will give labor, at good wages, to many thousand artisans. The capitalist places his money in Omaha real estate and magnificent buildings, because he knows that here, without question, his returns will be sufficient and the increase ample for his demands. The business man embarks in Omaha because the people are already here, the city is the gate-way to a great and yet undeveloped territory, that a few years will transform into the homes of increased thousands. He comes where business is, and where he can find busi-

ness to do. There are bright things in the future for Omaha, and her shrewd and sagacious public-spirited citizens are causing them to materialize in a most gratitying manner.

A Striking Instance.

Some days ago we spoke of the want of care and thoroughness in the system of bank examinations, as shown by facts developed in the cases of bank failures resulting from the crookedness of the officials of such institutions, remarking that it was too generally the practice of examiners to accept the statements of bank officers instead of carefully investigating every detail as the law requires. A striking instance in support of our statement, just discovered in a trial before the United States court at

Cleveland, O., is worthy of being noted. In June, 1884, it was discovered that one of the national banks of Cleveland | counsel. It was sufficient to clearly set

the amount of \$100,000, all of which had been lost in speculation. The sums making this amount were taken at various times covering a period of about a year. The case on trial was against the broker who handled this money, and who was charged Roscoe Conkling, and he renders them with complicity. In the course of the examination of the teller, he was asked whether the funds of the bank were examined during the period covered by his defalcations, and replied that an examination was made at a time when he was \$35,000 short. "Well?" queried the attorney. I filled a lot of money bags with silver," said the witness, "and marked them as though they contained gold. They took my word that each contained \$5,000 in gold." In reply to the question whether any other examination was made, the witness said there was, but at a time when his shortage was not so large and he easily covered it up.

It would perhaps not be just to the majority of bank examiners to suppose they could be as easily deceived as was the examiner who accepted the statement of the defaulting teller regarding the bags of silver. Very likely most of them would have examined the packages, which would have required very little time and labor. But while this may be regarded as an exceptional instance of lax performance of duty on the part of a bank examiner, it helps quite forcibly, in connection with other facts, to show that carelessness and a disregard of the plain requirements of the law are faults far too general with these officials, and that unless this service can be made more thorough and efficient it might as well be abandoned. Examiners who do not examine are not merely useless, they are a positive injury, wronging both the confiding public and the stockholders of the banks. In the case of the Cleveland bank, had the examiner opened but a single bag of the silver and exposed the deception the thieving career of the teller would have been stopped at once and the sixty-five thousand dollars subsequently taken from the institution saved. His report that he found everything correct confirmed the confidence of all concerned, and of course made the way of the embezzler more easy thereafter. In the cases of the Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other banks that have failed by reason of the rascality of managing officials, it is not questionable that had thorough examination been made of their condition they would not have been wrecked. But the statements of the corrupt officials were accepted as sufficient, and in every case that this was done the law was violated. The public and the banks are alike deeply interested in this question of careful and thorough examinations, and there should be an urgent demand made upon congress for whatever additional legislation may be necessary to secure it.

Proposed South-Pole Exploration.

A project for the exploration of the Antarctic continent is to be laid before congress next winter. The legislature meeting of citizens will be held at of Victoria, Australia, has made the first move in this direction. That body proposes to contribute \$25,000 for that purose and asks England and the United States to give like sums.

> If any benefit is to be derived from an exploration of the south pole, this amount will doubtless be cheerfully voted by congress. But the utility of such an undertaking is problematical. Many lives and much treasure have been expended in exploring the Arctic regions with but indifferent benefits to science and none at all to commerce. From what is already known of the southern continent, explorations in that direction would probably be followed by results still more meager. Yet it might be well to make one careful, scientific attempt. The circum-polar continent is less known to us than the surface of some of the planets. It is a large territory. Reclus said the moon might fall upon it and no one would be any the wiser. A number of explorations have already been made, but so far only snow and ice have been encountered. Even its outline is imperfectly known. The most southerly point was reached by Captain Ross in 1840. He penetrated as far as 78 degrees, 11 seconds. The ice bergs from the antarctic region are in the shape of great blocks quite different from the irregular masses which come from the north. It is thought by scientists that they can only be formed on vast acres of land, and from this theory they predicate the "great continent." Our knowledge of the southern region of the globe is thus very nebulous, and it would be interesting to have our curiosity regarding it satisfied, in some degree, but this will not justify us in making such a moloch of the south pole as that of the north has

proved to be. If the proposed exploration is carried out such precautions should be taken that human lives need not be jeopardized more than would be inevitable in an undertaking of this kind.

THE failure of Roscoe Conkling, in arguing the Virginia case before the supreme court of the United States to gratify the state sovereignty views of his clients and democrats generally, was a very great disappointment to them, and the distinguished lawyer has suffered a great decline in their regard. There is no man who could better stand this than Mr. Conkling, particularly when the fact that induces it must confirm and strengthen the respect of all who regard him as a thoroughly honest and straightforward man. He accepted the case of Virginia as a lawyer and as a lawyer he presented it to the court. There is no charge that any point was omitted or inadequately shown which it was necessary the court should know in order to have a full understanding of the case of his clients. He was not called upon to discuss the question of state sovereignty, but if it be granted that he might have properly done so it will be obvious to every fair-minded man that there was greater propriety in leaving the issue of federal and state rights involved to be passed upon by the court without advice or suggestion from the

did, but the state rights people were looking for a ten thousand dollar argument in support of their doctrine, and not getting this they are deeply disappointed and deplore the expenditure. It costs money to secure the services of in his own way, very generally with effect. We doubt if there is money enough in Virginia to induce him to do violence to his convictions and stultify his record, which as to the question of state sovereignty ought to be well and

THE papers of Philadelphia are discussing the Married Women's act, as passed by the last legislature of the Keystone state. One paper argues that while married women have long been favorites of the courts of Philadelphia, the new law does not deprive the woman of the special privileges heretofore enjoyed by her. Another paper says: "The husband is still exclusively responsible for the maintenance of his wife and children. He is still liable for his wife's debts contracted for necessities, and Judge Thayer has just decided that the old law which protects a married woman from imprisonment on any civil process has not been affected by the new law." And yet women are clamoring for their rights, while the husband tearfully and sadly submits to the wrongs and outrages of this Nineteenth century.

generally known.

A NEW YORK court has decided that bucket shop is a gambling house. An appeal has been taken, and it is to be hoped the decision will be affirmed by the higher courts. The only certain way of getting rid of these pests, which are responsible for the ruin of thousands of men financially and morally, and which are a source of damage to the commercial interests of the country in the encouragement they give to speculation, is to proscribe them as gambling institutions subject to the penalties provided by law for other forms of gambling.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Gresham presidential boom has been Don Cameron insists that Allison will be

the second choice of the Blaine men. The election in New Jersey was more than

a republican victory. It was a small revolu-

Speaker Carlisle thinks the results in New York and Virginia settle the question of Cleveland's renomination and re-election. Speaker Carlisle has received a very warm, argent invitation to visit Georgia and make a tariff reform speech before congress shall reassemble.

Notwithstanding the large plurality of the democrats of New York on their state ticket the republicans still control the legislature of that state.

Those who think that Blaine has been disposed of as a presidential candidate ignore two things. One of them is Blaine and the other is Blaine's party. Ex-Governor Watts and H. C. Tompkins

both of Montgomery, are candidates for the seat of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in the United States senate. The finger of fate seems to point toward

John Sherman at this moment. If the wind doesn't change he is in danger of succeeding Grover Cleveland in 1888. Colonel A. K. McClure says the result of

he New York election ends all question of President Cleveland's renomination, if it does not settle the election of 1888. It is said in Washington that the result of the recent elections has been to bring Judge

Gresham, of Indiana, prominently forward as a republican candidate for the presidency. The Atlanta National (rep.) has a programme for 1888, which included a "stump-

ing"tour through the southern states by Governor Foraker for Robert T. Lincoln for president. Foraker denies that he has any aspirations for the presidency and declares that he is for Sherman, whose nomination by the re-

publicans he thinks is plainly indicated by the recent elections. This is the opinion of President Brown, of Highland university, Kansas, of John P. St. John: "He is probably the most despised man in Kansas to-day, especially by prohibi-

tionists, who regard him as a demagogue." The result of the Virginia election-the supplanting of Riddleberger in the United States senate by a democrat-calls out from the Boston Advertiser (Rep.) only the remark: "Viewing the exchange, the republicans of the state and country will have no regrets."

The Philadelphia American (rep) thinks that the "struggle will be useless" in New York next year unless the republican candidate has "all of these points in his favor." "He must be strong and fit, and he must repel no republican or independent support."

The Milwaukee Sentinel (rep) thinks that the prospect of regaining New York, does not seem by any means hopeless "if the republicans act wisely, and nominate candidates who are not identified with any of the factional quarrels of the past."

A Fatal Blow.

Chicago Times. George Francis Train's removal to Canada probably deals a fatal blow at the annexation

Difficult Now to Obtain the Former. Chicago Herald. Apparently all that is needed to start a naional bank in St. Louis is the confidence of

the community and a cashier.

Take Up the Mortgage. St. Louis Republican The republican papers of Chicago consider that that city has a mortgage on the location

of the republican national convention. To the Nation, "Hush." St Paul Globe.

The president has begun work on his message. Politicians and office seekers will please tread softly as they pass by his locked Recalls H. Greeley.

Philadelphia Record. Horace Greeley was right in saying that the

saddest day for a young man was when he found himself in possession of a dollar which he had not honestly earned.

One Thousand Dollars a Foot. Lincoln Democrat.

A Fremonter recovered \$2,000 damages for losing his feet by freezing when he was drunk. A man in Fremont is worth just about the same as business property in Lincoln-\$1,000 a foot.

> Omaha Getting to the Front. Lincoln Journal.

A visit to Omaha after about a year's interval assures the Journal man that the metropolis is showing a clean pair of heels in making her way to the front as a city. Her improvements during the past year are solid and remarkable and Nebrasks has reason to

had been robbed by the paying teller to forth the facts, and this Mr. Conkling be proud of her growth. It makes Lincoln scratch gravel to keep up her position, five years in her rear, that we assumed about the umencement of the present decade by dint of hard work in the latter half of the seventies, but we haven't dropped any steps so far, and are making as good a pace in 1887 as she was making in 1882. The census of '90 will perhaps show as to have gained a trifle over her census of '85 and we can as easily keep our step as Nebraska can grow.

A Glorious Example.

Chicago Tribune We take the liberty of calling the attention of the distinguished men who are shortly to assemble in Washington to the glorious example set by the farmer's congress lately in session in Chicago, which transacted its business in three days and adjourned.

Plain Rule of Health.

Alta California. Boil every drop of your drink. Begin it now. Get accustomed to it and never permit yourself to vary from it. Unless all signs fail, cholera will give this country a wrestle next year, and boiled water is the best prevention there is. Boil it down before you drink it down.

Because all Flesh is Grass.

Chicago News.

An annual ceremony in British Columbia is the pouring of a keg of whisky on the grass in the presence of the young Indians. The grass is killed, and the Indians are told by the missionory that they lay themselves liable to the same fate if they become addicted to drink.

Sustaining Boston's Reputation.

Chicago Times. John L. Sullivan has dined in London with several British peers and has attended a theater party given in his honor by the marquis of Queensberry. The champion is said to be bearing his honors gracefully, and worthily sustaining the reputation of Boston as the literary center of America.

Oh! Happy Children Here Behold. Margaret Eytinge in Wide Awake. Oh! happy children, here behold One who is poor, and weak, and old, With not the smallest scrap of meat, Or aught but crusts of bread to eat, Thanksgiving day.

When thousands lay A feast in bountiful array.

Upon the table, rudely made Of an old box; some coins are laid; Only a few, but they are all This sightless man his own may call. Thanksgiving day-Just think, I pray, When countless homes such wealth display!

Save for a dog he is alone (A friend, he can but give a bone), And yet with grateful spirit he

And yet with grateful spirit he Smiles on the friend he cannot see, And bends his gray Old head to say: "Dear Lord, be thanked, Thanksgiving day."

Oh! children, happy children blessed

With all things that the world holds blest, Look on the picture of these two And try some kindly act to do,

To fight the way. To some one poor and lone as they.

THE CHILDREN'S NURSERY. What Has Been Accomplished on This Worthy Charity.

A few weeks since notice was given in the newspapers of Omaha that a company of women in this city were about entering upon the work of establishing here a charity which will combine in one institution a day nursery, boarding home and kindergarten for young children of poor parents and a training school for house girls. The day nursery is for the care and board of children of working womenwho by such relief could go out to day ser. vice. The promoters of this charity are fully impressed with the idea that the true way to aid the needy is to aid them in work; help them to the opportunity of helping themselves. Indiscriminate giving is often an evil rather than a blessing to the recipient; but when you provide a way for one's helping himself, you not only relieve his present wants, but you cipient; way for stimulate his industry and awaken his manhood, and in many instances by one kind act lift him above the further need of help. There are scores of women in Omaha—poor women, widows in God's providence, or worse, abandoned wives of drunken vagabonds—with their little children bitterly needing the necessaries of life. These women are willing to earn the bread and clothing they so much need by their own work, but who in their absence from home shall take care of the little children! This, what we propose to do. Provide for the care of the children through the day while their mothers are out at service and furnish them with such simple meals as they need, charg-ing the mother a small sum that they may feel that they are not beggars, but operators in this work. Most generously have the good people of Omaha responded to our call for help, and it is due to these helping friends that we should report our cheer ing prospects, and the gentlemen of the press, who are all so kindly inclined toward our en terprise, and already have placed us under tinue to aid us in their columns.

large obligations, will, we are assured, conof incorporation under the laws of our state, and our legal name is "The Omaha Charity association." The mayor and common council of Omaha, in appreciation, of our proposed work, have leased us for a term of years a lot of land belonging to the city and admirably located for our use at the corner of Nineteenth and Harney, and also given us a small building standing on the same. This assistance on the part of the city government at the beginning of our work has given us great encour-agement. This small building has already been put in condition for immediate use, as far as its limited capacity would permit. The plans are already drawn for such a building as we need, containing kitchen, bathrooms, play rooms, a find kindergarten and little play rooms, a find kindergarten and little bed rooms for the small boarders. This building, we are sorry, cannot be erected this season on account of the utter impossibility of securing workmen, but it will be

built early in the spring,
Most generously, with many a kind word of encouragement, have our citizens met our personal solicitations for money and material. The heartfelt blessing of many a poor mother will be theirs as in the coming days she rejoices in the great help of this most practical charity.

Mr. Mendelssohn, the architect, has drawn the plans and will superintend the erection of our building without charge to the charity magnificent gift of the value of several Mrs. Clara Grossman, with like generosity, contributes all the material for a first-class kindergarten, costing \$400.

Since deciding to enlarge the original plan for the occupation and instruction of the children, the estimated cost of our building and furniture is \$3,000. So it will be seen that we are in need of farther assistance. We do not like to trouble the public by calling at their places of business, nor would we have those who have already subscribed double their subscriptions, as many have generously suggested, and we therefore request any who desire to contribute to send their subscriptions to either of the following named persons: Mrs. Thomas M. Orr, Pax-ton hotel; Mrs. T. L. Kimball, 1303 Seventh avenue. A general meeting will be held at the Paxton hotel parlors on Thursday mooning two weeks from to-day, at which will be

The co-operation of every lady in the city lesired. Come all. Mrs. T. M. Onn. Mrs. T. L. Kimball. Secretary Omaba. Nov. 17, 1887.

sen a furnishing committee for our new

Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The weekly bank statement shows the reserve decreased \$1,-099,000. The banks now hold \$7,488,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Puget Sound Colony. There will be a public meeting of the colony branch every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at 1114 Farnam street. Good speak ers will discuss co-operation. The pub-lic are cordially invited.

CRIME AND CASUALTY MIXED.

Desperate Struggle of Officer Ormsby With a Prisoner.

THE PATROL HORSES RUN AWAY.

Policeman and Prisoner Fight Until the Wagon Overturns at the Fort-Shot at a Dance-Fatal Accident.

perate and bloody struggles and exhibition of

courage and pluck on the part of an officer

yet known in the police history of Omaha,

Tom Ormsby's Gallant Fight. In the patrol wagon about midnight last night there was enacted one of the most des-

and Tom Ormsby is the hero of it. Tom was acting as conductor of the patrol wagon last evening, and was called to the corner of Twelfth and Douglas streets to take charge of a prisoner named Tim O'Boyle. On the way to the police station the prisoner suddenly made a dash for liberty, when he was thwarted by the officer. Then followed a desperate struggle between officer and captive, when Tom, who only got up from a sick bed a few days ago, found himself too weak to successfully cope with the prisoner, and called to Jim O'Brien, the driver for help. Jim turned in his seat to aid Ormsby, when the patrol suddenly ran into an excavation and threw O'Brien to the pavement, knocking him senseless and cutting his face and head badly. Meanwhile the horses, finding themselves free, dashed furiously down Dodge street with Ormsby and his prisoner still battling for the upper hand. As the patrol went flying up Sixteenth street, the prisoner managed to get hold of his revolver and fired three times at Ormsby, but fortunately none of the bullets took effect. The officer finally managed to squeeze the weapon from O'Boyle's hand and threw it into the street. When the runaway team had reached Sherman avenue, O'Boyle again managed to get the upper hand of Ormsby, and, lifting him up bodily he threw him violently to the pavement. Tom was frightfully cut up by this fall, the flesh on his forchead being split from top to bottom, exposing the skull, his nose was slit on the side and otherwise horribly bruised, and his chin sustained three wounds But in a second the plucky officer was on his feet again, and, running after the patrol, he managed to catch it just as O'Boyle was on the point of leaving it. With a single blow from his billy Ormsby knocked his opponent back into the bottom of the patrol, when followed another flerce battle for the possession of the billy, which only ended by the horses running into a tree in front of Fort Omaha, shattering the patrol wagon, and throwing both the combatants to the ground. The dauntless officer, however, again grappled with his prisoner, and sounding an alarm, in a few seconds some of the soldiers from the fort appeared. The situation was explained, a government hack was brought out, and under the surveillance of the soldiery the bloody pair were escorted

coatless and unrecognizable save by his voice delivered up his prisoner about 1 o'clock. Dr. Ralph and an assistant were called, and the wounds of the trio were dressed, the physicians finding it necessary to sew up the frightful wound in Ormsby's head. The in-juries of O'Brien, the driver, were found to be less than those of Ormsby, while the pris-oner who had caused all the trouble was the

to the police station, where Ormsby, hatless,

least hurt of all. At about 2 o'clock the team and patrol wagon were found coming back on Cuming street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

SHOT IN THE LEG. Serious Result of an Old Feud Be-

tween Two Young Men. A few minutes before 11 o'clock last night the police patrol wagon was called to the drug store of Kuhn & Co., corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets, where lay John Donohue, aged eighteen years, better known to the patrons of Gaynor's dances by the title of "Kid," with a bullet in his left leg. The "Kid" physically is not of a robust n ture, but his bump of pugnacity is apparently uncontrolable when his particular fancies are not abided with. "Kid" waltzed and quadrilled with the feminine attendants at Gaynor's Saturday night, a week ago, and during the course of the evening he became enraged with a male dancer over some imaginary insult to a fair admirer of his. The usual words and blows that ensue in putes of this description wer and the "Kid" blows that ensue in were inbadly worsted. Bruised and crestfallen, he went to his home swearing vengeance upon his assailant, and publicly announced among his friends that at the dance last night he would be in better shape to get even with his man, who, from all indications and results, had heard of the "kid's" intentions

that might arise Early in the evening when the gay dancers were enjoying themselves at their best, a young man, who is known to the frequenters of Gaynor's by the name of Piper, supposed occupation a carpenter, imparted confidentially to several male acquaintances that he had heard that the "kid" violence and that he had come prepared, at

and came well prepared for any emergency

the same time displaying a revolver.

About 11 o'clock the hostile meeting of the previous Saturday night was renewed, and the "kid" invited Piper outside. lenge was quickly accepted, and the two principals, followed by sympathizers in hall who received intended ling of the intended adjourned to the alley in the rear of the postoffice. The "kid" was in advance, and it is stated that Piper, who follows from his pocket the pistol and the butt lowed, drew from his pocket the struck him a stunning blow with behind the left ear, and then fired. Upon the report of the pistol everybody scampered off, among them Piper, who dropped the revol-ver on the pavement, and the "kid." The latter, after running some distance cried out in pain, "Boys, my leg is broke."
Those who remained behind went to the assistance of the wounded young man, picked
him up and conveyed him to the drug store. Dr. Jones was summoned, and upon examina tion discovered that the ball had entered and lodged in the cal of the left leg. From the drug store the jured man was conveyed to the central police station, where Dr. Jones succeeded in extricating the bullet, which was flattened from coming in contact with several bones which were badly shattered. At a late hour Donahue was resting quietly, and no serious results were anticipated.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning Piper had not been arrested, though detectives were on his

RECKLESS DRIVING. It Results in Perhaps Fatal Injuries and an Arrest. While Henry McKeben, a young fellow

from Council Bluffs, was driving recklessly down Jones street yesterday afternoon, he knocked down and ran over an old man named Hamblin Barnes, on the crossing of Jones and Thirteenth streets. McKeben did not slack his speed, but laying whip to his horses harried precipitately from the scene. When Barnes was picked up it was discovered that he was badly hurt, having sustained broken arm and a couple of fractured ribs, and it is feared that he has sustained internal njuries that may prove fatal. ying in a critical condition at his home, 615 Pacific street. A warrant was issued for the arrest of McKeben, and he was taken into custody by Officer Turnbull just as he was about to leave for Council Bluffs.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT. A Little Girl Finds a Revolver and Shoots Herself. The latest victim of the old rusty revolver

lying around loose is Jennie, the ten-year old daughter of Thomas Havercroft, 1415 Georgia avenue, who was accidentally shot about noon yesterday. At the time of the accident Jennie was looking through a bureau drawer for some of her doll's clotnes, when her hand struck the hidden weapon, exploding it. The ball struck her just below the breast bone, and took a diagonal and downward course toward the left kidney.

Dr. Sherwood says that as she was leanup over at the time, it is a very difficult and dangerous matter to probe the wound when the body is in its natural position. The exact location of the ball cannot therefore be ascertained, and her chances for surviving the accident cannot yet be determined. The parents knew nothing of the presence of the weapon in the house, it having been smuggled in by their son. It was a 22-calibre revolver and had but one load at the time of the accident. The son admitted that he had left the weapon 2 sall cock in the drawer.

drawer. Drunk and On the Shoot.

C. E. Woolwine, who lives on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Leavenworth streets, came home drunk last evening, and as he was acting outrageously he was refused admission to his brother's apartments, in another part of the same house. Thereupon Wool-wine drew his revelver and fired through the loor, narrowly missing his brother's wife who stood on the outside close to the door. The affair reached the ears of Officers Me-Carty and Hinchey, and they took the mur-derously inclined Woolwine into custody. C. E. Brogan, a drunken haif-brother, who was with him at the time, was also placed under

Blew Out His Brains.

J. F. Kuhn, painter and artist, committed suicide at his home, No. 222 North Thirteenth street, yesterday morning, by blowing out his brains. He had been in ill health for sometime, and despondency led him to comdent of Omaha for twenty years. Planet Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will attend the funeral which occurs from the late residence this afternoon.

Personal Paragraphs.

W. C. Lyon, Sioux City, In., is at the Paxton. F. Balch, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the

Millard. Thonas Alslop, Laramie, Wyo., is at the Paxton.

L. E. Wholly, Loup City, Neb., is at the Millard.

George R. Skinner left last evening for Chicago. J. E. Curt, of Papillion, Neb., is at

the Windsor. A. U. Morris, of O'Neill, Neb., is at the Windsor.

O. M. Pague, Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Paxton. S. S. Hadly, of Cedar Rapids, Neb., is

at the Paxton. Pierson D. Smith, St. Edwards, Neb. is at the Paxton. Charles Gillette, of Sioux City, Ia., is

at the Windsor. Miss Carrie Houper, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Windsor. O. P. Dinges and wife, Lincoln, Neb.,

are at the Paxton. G. S. Sherman and wife, of Emerson, Neb., are at the Millard.

John G. Meagle, agent for "Alone in London," is in the city. A. W. Wyman and family left last evening for Washington, D. C. J. D. Dashington, agent of Hayward's

Mastodon Minstrels, is in the city. Mrs. Gilmore, wife of Prof. P. S. Gilmore, and daughter are at the Millard. Miss Carrie Stewart, of Nebraska City, is the guest of Lulu Ballantine, 1618 Vebster street.

J. D. Yeomans, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest railroad contractors in the United States, arrived at the Mil-

National W. C. T. U.

lard last night from the west.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov., 19.—In the W. C. T. U. convention to-day Mrs. Sunstail, president of the Indian territory W. C. T. U., spoke eloquently of the condition of the territory regarding temperance, and how liquor is smuggled in in egg shells, sacks of flour, sold as kerosene oil, and every possible way. The Indian women all favor temperance and suffrage. The convention adopted a syllabns of the matter and manner of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. purpose of the National W. C. T. U. dorse "peace" as presented by the secretary of the London peace society, and declaring against internal revenue. Much satisfaction is expressed at the re-election of Miss Willard, as president, as well as the re-election of

all the members of the old board.

Dr. Richmond Fears Revenge. Tuscola, Ill., Nov. 19 -A newspaper correspondent to-day visited the home of Colonel Alex Bragg, about seven miles northeast of this city. Mr. Bragg is the step-father of Dr. Samuel A. Richmond, of St. Joseph, Mo., who escaped from the insane asylum at that place on Tuesday night. The doctor appears perfectly rational, and among other things said that the Missouri authorities had no legal right to take him back to that state, and, so far as he was concerned, he had severed all connection with St. Joseph and its people forever. Since his assassination of James W. Strong, editor of the St. Joseph Herald, and his attempt on the lives of three other prominent business men of that city over a year ago, Richmond has feared re-venge at the hands of Strong's friends. Dr.

Richmond will remain here for the winter.

A Kansas City Road Mortgaged. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19 .- | Special Telegram to the Bre.]-A mortgage was filed in the recorder's office this morning by the Kansas City & Sabine Pass railroad, to the Union Trust company, of New York, for \$248,500. This mortgage was given to secure 2,845 bonds at a par value of \$2,000 cach, held by the Trust company. The mortgage was signed by Harrison M. James, president of the Kansas City & Sabine Pass railroad and attested by Austin Kerr, the secretary. The Union Trust company was represented in the attestation by Edward M. King, president. The mortgage covers all the properties of the railroad and contains which allows the mortgagees to take control of the road as trustee if on examination they deem that the road is not being

managed properly. Coal Prices Going Up.

New York, Nov. 19 .- M. Cammant, sales agent in New York of the Reading coal and iron company, received instructions yesterday from the general coal agent of the company, at Philadelphia, to withdraw all prices for coal. Furture sales will be at prices agreed upon at the time of the negotiations. This order takes the company out of the market as a seller of coal. M. Cammant said prices have advanced for immediate deliveries because of the big shipments of coal from the mines to western cities. He believes the present scarcity and higher prices are but temporary.

Dakota Criminals Sentenced.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Nov. 19 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-In the district court today Henry Scanlon was sentenced to thirty days in jail and \$50 fine for petty larceny. Thomas A. Bills got two years at Sioux Falls for burglary and Cal Potter one year for attempted rape. The crime was committed on a girl of thirteen, and the conviction is the first in the territory under the new law rais-ing the age of consent to fourteen years.

Condemnning the Theater. DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 19.-The conference

of the Methodist Episcopal church (south) to-day adopted resolutions setting forth "that we are profoundly convinced of the cvil character and influence of the theatre, and of its power as a promotor of irreligion, immorality and vice, and that we most affectionately and carnestly expect our people to set their faces against this thing as a diversion which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus,

Steamship Arrivals. -

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- | Special Telegram to he BEE.]-Arrived-The Canada, from New York.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- Arrived-The Bar-New York, Nov. 19.—Arrived—The Um